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WEEKLY PEOPLE



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PRICE TWO CENTS

ENCOURAGING SIGNS

OF A LARGE S. L. P. VOTE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Great Working Class Interest Manifested—Working Class Discontent so Great That Additional Speakers Are Required—Close Attention Paid to the Spokesmen of Class Conscious Socialism.

Special to The Daily People.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 8.—If the S. L. P. does not poll a larger vote than ever in Massachusetts this year, those of us who are pushing the fight will have been very much out in our calculations. As election day approaches we are more and more encouraged by the interest aroused by our meetings, the large crowds attending them, the close attention paid to the speakers and above all the healthy sale of literature.

Owing to the activity of the hardworking comrades of Greater Boston, members of the S. E. C. and Section Boston, we have this year a large campaign fund and are putting up a more active campaign than ever before.

If the comrades all over the State will do their duty in the matter of distributing the leaflets with which we intend to flood the State (and there is no reason why they shouldn't), without a doubt a large vote will be polled.

In order to take the fullest advantage of the widespread spirit of discontent which is rife at the present time even in "prosperous" (?) Massachusetts, the S. E. C., in addition to the tour being made by Comrade M. T. Berry, our candidate for Governor, has also arranged to send Comrades Joseph F. Mallonay and S. J. French on a tour of the principal cities and towns.

Those two comrades will make a good team, and there is no doubt but that their work will prove very effective. We can imagine the fate of the poor Kangaroos when this team besieges any of its strongholds, particularly Mallonay with his powerful oratory and intimitating wit.

O, Kangaroo! O, Kangaroo!
Our hearts are aching now for you,
You'll have to skip before their guns
As the rabbit from the sportsman runs.

O, Kangaroo! O, Kangaroo!

What a hashing is in store for you.

Last night Mallonay and French held forth at Castle Square in this city for nearly two hours to an audience which at one time was fully 600, while about 400 of those never moved from the time Comrade Mallonay started to speak till the meeting closed.

Comrade M. G. Power opened the meeting at 5 p. m. and introduced S. J. French of Lawrence, who made a short speech explaining why Socialists are so persistent in their agitation, and how we recognize that the changes occurring in social forms and institutions in all past times have been a result of the changes wrought in economic conditions through the development of the means of wealth production; that from the same cause another change, a change from private to collective ownership of these means of production, was rendered necessary and it could and would be brought about only by the working class acting as a class-conscious body under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party.

By the time Comrade French had finished a large crowd had gathered.

Comrade Mallonay, when introduced, launched into an able exposition of the class struggle and the economic conditions of the present time and their effects upon the working class.

He dealt principally with the coal strike situation and showed wherein the fine hand of that aspirant for presidential honor, the soft-coal baron, Marcus Auerbach, hangs, lay behind the present trouble; pointed out to the audience Hanna's connection with his friend and puppet, John Mitchell, in the CIO Federation.

Mitchell, he showed, must either be a stupid ignoramus or a miserable fakir; the former if he did not know that the miners win their immense voting strength would capture the political power and use it in their own class interest, with infinitely greater effect than striking on the economic field whilst the political power remained in the hand of the capitalist class; and the latter if he did know, and therefore wilfully acts as does he and others of his ilk in allowing the miners to elect their economic masters to political power, and thus place the guns in the hands of the class which otherwise would be unable to defend itself, but because of this, are not only able to do so, but can in addition crush the class whose vast numerical strength, if rightly used, would simply overwhelm them.

While Mallonay was speaking, Comrade French moved through the crowd with pamphlets and sold twenty-three, besides obtaining a 50-cent subscription to the campaign fund from a New York friend named Simon Becker.

An indication of the good results secured from our agitation, your correspondent has been told by Comrade Power that since a meeting not before referred to, held last Thursday at Hayes Square, Charlestown, at which Comrade Mallonay spoke to fully 500 persons for an hour and a half, he has been approached by some twenty of those who had attended as stated to get in touch with the party organization and express their intention of joining it.

HOT TIME IN DENVER

Pure and Simple Threatens to Shoot Speaker—Coates Sneaks.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 28.—The past week will be long remembered as a history-making period in the working class movement.

Section Denver, S. L. P., held three street meetings, and at all of them the class struggle was pointed out in a forcible manner, passing events being used as object lessons.

The party's attention was turned to that many-named party known as "Socialist," "Municipal," and so forth and so on, but known in Colorado as the "Do-Do's." They were publicly challenged to come before the working class and show wherein they had any claim to the workers' vote.

The meeting was held on the corner of Sixteenth and Arapahoe streets, and was opened by the secretary of the Arapahoe county campaign committee. After opening the meeting and stating its objects, the speaker reviewed the "party's" work for the week, showing up the "Do-Do's" doings, and again challenged them, when one O'Shern, "the blind Socialist orator," stepped to the front and said he accepted the challenge. Another comrade therupon took the platform so as to leave the challenger and challenged to arrange details.

State secretary Chas. H. Chase was called in as adviser, and Mr. O'Shern was asked if he officially represented his party. He said he represented it individually, and when he was pressed to get the party to endorse him, he said he was just ready to leave for a trip to Cripple Creek. The crowd was informed that the S. L. P. would not discuss the situation with Mr. O'Shern until his party backed him up.

Then the speaker turned his attention to the labor misleaders. He went over their records in detail, beginning with Sam Gompers, and going down the list. He got down to the Colorado list, and brought up the name of Lieutenant Governor D. C. Coates, and was showing how Coates had stumped the State for Thomas for governor, after that gentleman had called the workers at Hill Hill "rioters and anarchists." Some one informed the speaker that Coates was in the crowd. Then the speaker said: "I am glad that Coates is present to defend himself," and then Mr. Coates called out: "You are a dirty, contemptible liar." And one Locher, an anarchist and a member of Typographical Union No. 49, yelled out: "That's so; you are a dirty liar, and I can prove it." Therupon the speaker said: "Mr. Coates can have the stand to prove his position," and proceeded with his talk unruled, and held the crowd's attention for about one and a half hours.

After that he called for questions, and a worker asked him: "How do you know Eugene V. Debs had twenty-two railroad passes in his possession?" When the question had been answered, together with others on different subjects, the speaker said: "Mr. Coates can now have the stand," and asked that gentleman to come forward. But, lo! he had gone. Then it was suggested that "Mr. Locher" be given the stand, and the speaker said: "All right," and got down, giving five minutes, as is the party's custom to each.

Mr. Locher came forward and mounted the stand, and there is where the scene began. Lo, and behold. Talk about hollingate!

"This man is a dirty liar, a bum, a tramp, and is utterly unutterable, and represents but that contemptible Socialist Labor Party. I am a member of Typographical Union No. 49, and I have a clean record. I have been a Socialist for years, and was only out of the movement three years, while I held a political job. If I was not straight my union would call me down, and as there is a member present, I leave it to him." And he continued a considerable time over five minutes. The crowd yelled, "Put him out; put him out!"

When the speaker asked Locher to step down, he got excited and yelled, "You dirty cur; you contemptible liar." When the speaker approached the stand to take possession, then Mr. Locher's rage reached white heat, and he yelled at the top of his voice: "I'll put a ball in your head, you cur," and reached for his hip pocket, as if to draw a gun. Then the S. L. P. speaker called for a policeman to remove the lunatic, but strange to relate there was none in sight. As the crowd was somewhat excited and foolish, a party member told the speaker to stay by the stand, and an officer would be found, and immediately proceeded to hunt one.

Upon leaving the crowd the member spied an officer rapidly walking down Sixteenth street. After yelling "Officer, officer," the worthy guardian of the law, attracted, turned and asked, "What is wrong?" When informed he went to the meeting, and when he came up to the stand, said: "Whose stand is this?" When informed that it was the property of the S. L. P., and that the present occupant had said he would put a ball in the S. L. P. man's head, the officer commanded, "Get down." He then went through Mr. Locher's pockets, but found no gun. After consultation with that gentleman, the officer took his leave, leaving the disturber to continue his violent demonstrations. But the S. L. P. man again took the stand and proceeded to point out the situation in grand style, and used the incident to clinch the position of the S. L. P. The crowd cheered often and loudly.

Comrade Marick acted as chairman and closed the meeting with a short address.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

LIKED AGAIN.

The "Volkszeitung" Pleads Guilty in Court.

The suit of Fritz Brauckmann against the "New York Volkszeitung," for libel, instituted about eighteen months ago, came up yesterday for trial in Part VII of the Supreme Court before Judge Giegerich and a jury. The upshot was that the "Volkszeitung" caved in. It has to pay \$50 and the costs of the case, amounting to a good deal more.

The suit arose from the "Volkszeitung's" false pretences that its collection of Kangaroos was the Socialist Labor Party. Brauckmann was treasurer of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, S. L. P., and as such had in his possession about \$50 of the party's money, at the time that the "Volkszeitung" crew set themselves up as the S. L. P. and tried to steal the party's name. This bogus organization demanded the money from Brauckmann. He, as an honorable man, refused and held the money for the bona fide S. L. P. organization of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District. Thereupon the bogus body went through the farce of expelling him and the "Volkszeitung" together with its English poolie reported the action of the bogus body, calling Brauckmann an embesser. Mr. Gyatt informed me that those coming were people who were on piece work; that I would see the real force come when the whistle blew at half-past five. So I stood there for the next ten minutes waiting, the procession moving along. Street cars lined up as they do in front of the ball grounds or at a circus. Wagons of the old farm style were seen going past, the drivers of which, my escort informed me, were going up to another entrance to wait for their brothers, fathers, and sisters who worked in the works. I called Mr. Gyatt's attention to the large number coming out, but he said, "Oh, just wait till the whistle blows; there are about 10,000 of them to come out," and, sure enough, at the blow of the whistle they did come. Never before did I see such a crowd of wage slaves. A solid mass poured out for the next half hour. All ages, creeds, colors and nationalities rubbed elbows as they passed through the gates. That, of course, made no difference to their master; all that concerned him was the amount of labor power each one had left imbedded in the materials upon which they had worked. Young men and boys with high collars, smoking cigarettes, the dude office clerk with a cigar in his mouth, strutting along with the air of a millionaire, such as one might see along Fifth avenue, New York, on a sunny day. No doubt he was one of those chaps who get \$7 per week, and tales about "our" plant and "our" help.

Old men with clay pipes, corn cobs and all kinds of pipes, running and jumping, each one trying to catch the car or get home first. From the young girls in short dresses to the old maid who seemed shocked at the antics of her foolish young sisters, they were all there. Small boys stood outside the gate shouting the names of the different yellow journals, and as I watched those poor slaves grab for their favorite sheet, those slimy capitalist papers which praise the police and militia when they club and shoot the worker, which advertise for scabs when they go on strike, I wondered how these workers could be so eager to read them. But then we must remember that "organized labor" has endorsed them and that the editors have "seen the labor leaders." When the workers once understand that to be the truth, they will take no stock in the "labor leader" or the "Socialist Democrat, but will read the paper of his own class, the organs of the S. L. P. Then they would have the politics of their class in the union and thus abolish wage slavery.

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We held a very successful meeting in the evening, and the next evening also in the same place. As the boys are hustling here and filing nomination papers, our force of speakers was short, so we closed our meeting about half past nine, and, as the local press announced the Kangs were holding a meeting in Police Court Hall (in City Hall), we decided to take a look at the circus, but to and behold, when we arrived, although it was in a good warm hall, the meeting was over. A few of the Kangs stood around, but one of our comrades, who had arrived there about 9 o'clock, said they were just about getting through when he came in. The audience, he said, consisted of about thirty people; and what did he hear? Kastenhuber, the chairman, was talking about our meeting on the common the evening before. He was telling those present that, if that fellow who talked against the "union" for the S. L. P. last night did so in some "union town" he would get mobbed.

The Trades Council had a lively meeting Wednesday evening over the question of "No Politics in the Union." A resolution was to be introduced endorsing all union candidates for office. Some of our candidates are compelled to belong to the union.

The fakirs knew what would happen if such a resolution passed. There were candidates on the Republican, Democratic, Social Democratic and Socialist Labor Party tickets. The fakirs knew that the Socialist Labor Party candidates would come out and point out the facts to the voters, and if they then attempted to endorse any one party, there would be a row, as the Socialist Labor Party would get up and show why they should not.

So the poor fakirs are travelling a hard road in this town. The boys here are after them, and more developments will be seen later on.

W. H. Carroll.

FAKIRS BALKE.

SCHENECTADY S. L. P. PREVENTS ENDORSEMENT OF OLD PARTY CANDIDATES.

A Strategic Move—How It Was Accomplished—Carroll Sees the Army of "General Electric Light" Employs—Addresses Two Meetings.

Schenectady, N. Y., Oct. 10.—I arrived here on Wednesday, the 8th of October, and went to the home of Comrade Charles Gyatt, on Albany street, and although he was at work, I was given a hearty welcome by his father and other members of the family. After having a talk with Mr. Gyatt, he proposed that we take a walk over to the works of the General Electric Company, to see the working men as they marched out when the whistle blew. So together we started for the main gateway. We arrived at the gate at twenty minutes past five o'clock, and already the procession had started. As it came through the gateway, the procession presented the appearance of a busy street flooded with men and boys, women and girls. Mr. Gyatt informed me that those coming were people who were on piece work; that I would see the real force come when the whistle blew at half-past five. So I stood there for the next ten minutes waiting, the procession moving along. Street cars lined up as they do in front of the ball grounds or at a circus. Wagons of the old farm style were seen going past, the drivers of which, my escort informed me, were going up to another entrance to wait for their brothers, fathers, and sisters who worked in the works. I called Mr. Gyatt's attention to the large number coming out, but he said, "Oh, just wait till the whistle blows; there are about 10,000 of them to come out," and, sure enough, at the blow of the whistle they did come. Never before did I see such a crowd of wage slaves. A solid mass poured out for the next half hour. All ages, creeds, colors and nationalities rubbed elbows as they passed through the gates. That, of course, made no difference to their master; all that concerned him was the amount of labor power each one had left imbedded in the materials upon which they had worked. Young men and boys with high collars, smoking cigarettes, the dude office clerk with a cigar in his mouth, strutting along with the air of a millionaire, such as one might see along Fifth avenue, New York, on a sunny day. No doubt he was one of those chaps who get \$7 per week, and tales about "our" plant and "our" help.

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NAILING UFER.

Hartford S. L. P. Corners Kangaroo "Orator" and Exposes His "Party."

Special to The Daily People.

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 11.—Since Sunday, the 5th, Mr. Chas. Ufer, of Jersey City, has been in this city representing the Kangaroos and making labor-fakir speeches to an innocent public for the polynominal party. Having a lively campaign on hand we could not attend to the gentleman until last night. We found him on a place we had opened up, holding forth to a limited number of people and praising John Mitchell, the king of labor fakirs, as a hero. When he had finished his funny stories he started to sell his shoddy literature, viz., "Merle England" and one of the Rev. Vail's great mental productions.

"Ufer, as far as my experience with him goes, understands the art of dodging to perfection when put in a corner. When asked, "What is the relation between Mark Hanna and Mitchell?" he replied he did not know. "Eichmann case?" He had been expelled. "When and where was this published?" He couldn't answer. He was asked, "How about Hoehn of St. Louis having joined the deputy sheriffs during the street-car strike?" Now watch out for the genuine Kangaroo, who think we are as ignorant as they are. Quick as lightning came the answer: "He did, and what would you do if you were drafted as a deputy?" Think of "drafting" deputy sheriffs! There is humor in politics too, for that was the best joke I have heard for some time. Comrade Clobansky held him fast and tight in the corner and there and then he began to use such abusive language against the S. L. P. as I never heard before, whereupon we challenged him to debate the differences and merits of the two parts, we offering to pay all expenses. But there was no "go" as he was well aware what the result would be.

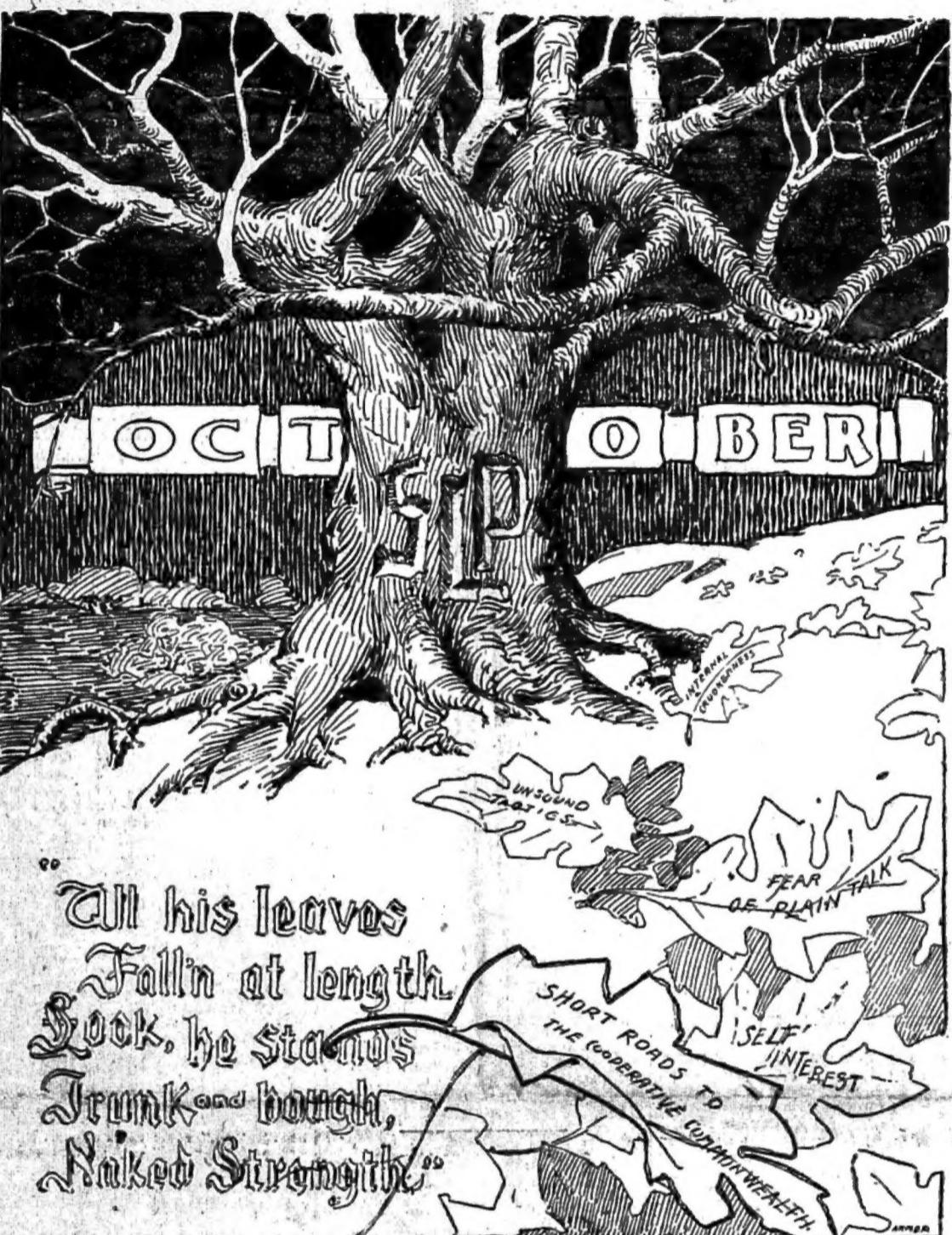
"What did Mr. Carey do in the legislature of Massachusetts when that infamous injunction was hurled against the striking teamsters of Boston?" Answer: "Nothing that I know of. What did he do?" "Nothing," we answered, "instead of moving the impeachment of that judge who issued the injunction, within a week he was rending the air with his stupid arguments against an act of international politeness towards Prince Henry of Prussia." That was a bull's-eye shot. That was no Daily People lie. That hit hard.

To get out of the corner, Ufer turned to Comrade Clobansky asking: "Do you know a young fellow who ran away from Bayonne with \$20 of the section's

money?" This vicious assault on Comrade Clobansky would have told with the audience, but the organizer of Section Bayonne happened to be present and said: "That is a lie." At this juncture the police sergeant dissolved the meeting.

Comrades all over the country ought to use that indictment against Carey, as it is well fit to illustrate and emphasize his armory record.

Taurus.



WE SCORE AGAIN!

Supreme Court of Minnesota Affirms Right of S. L. P. to the Name Socialist.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 10.—Score one more victory for the Socialist Labor Party. The Supreme Court has just rendered its decision prohibiting the decoy duck "Socialist" party from using the name Socialist

IN ALBANY

CARROLL HOLDS GOOD MEETINGS IN THE CAPITAL CITY.

Capitalist Ownership Exposed—The Bryan Democrat and the Letter Carriers—The Arsenal at Watervliet—“Big Injunction” and the Arm and Hammer of the S. L. P.

Special to The Daily People.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The S. L. P. of Albany held a very large open air meeting Monday evening, October 6. Comrade Jas. C. Scheehan, organizer of Section Albany, was the first speaker. He pointed out the nature of the class struggle, manifested in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, and the strike of motor men and conductors along the lines of the Hudson Valley R. R. He also spoke of the organized scaberry of the pure and simple unions, hauling militia to assist the capitalists, the union men on the railroads hauling scab coal, and pointed out the only way out of the present conditions, viz., the lines laid down by the S. L. P. for the abolition of the wage system and the social ownership of the land capital.

We had the best of attention and sold ten pamphlets. At the close of the meeting one old chap was with us and wanted everything run by the government like the letter carriers, for they had everything they wanted.

The audience applauded as we pointed out that the letter carriers were slaves to the government, because to-day it was a capitalist government, run in the interest of the capitalist class; that the letter carriers had raised money through their pure and simple unions to go and beg the same chaps whom they had elected to office to please pass some law in their interest.

The old gent, who proved to be a Bryan Democrat, did not know this fact, much to the amusement of the crowd. The policemen present laughed outright, when it was pointed out how brave they were in saving lives at fires and in clubbing strikers, but they did that not because they liked the job, but because they were slaves to the capitalist government, as was demonstrated when they desired some change in their condition. They then went and asked some old ladies sewing society to call and ask the Mayor to please see if he would not help them, as was done in New York city a short time ago.

When we passed leaflets around at the close, the policemen all accepted with “thanks” the literature of their class, i. e., the slave class.

We adjourned the meeting to Liederkrantz Hall, where a ball held under the auspices of Section Albany County, S. L. P., was in progress. Quite a number of young men who had listened to the S. L. P. speakers came along, and among them was also the old gentleman of the Democratic faith. He seemed to enjoy himself as well as any of the boys.

“Well, you fellows are not the worst in the world, anyhow,” he said, which goes to prove how the sentiment of men is bound at no distant time to crystallize in open advocacy of our principles.

Yesterday, October 7, I went to Watervliet. The United States Arsenal is there. Comrade Alexander, of Albany, took me all through the factory, where our brother wage slaves are engaged in making instruments which the capitalist class fated we shall use to murder our brother workers of other lands, so that they (the capitalist class) may sell the surplus products of those wage slaves who work in the slave pens of the nation, producing value in the form of clothes, shoes and various other commodities which the capitalists desire to change into the money form of value, in order that they may be able to equip themselves with more perfected machinery whereby they will be able to compel their wage slaves, fewer in number, to produce a larger amount of value, and thus give them the opportunity to surround themselves and their families with all the luxuries of life, while the wage workers go down into deeper misery. If the great thing which Comrade Alexander and myself received counts for anything, if that keen sparkle which you see in the eye of your fellow man who has recognized his class interests counts for anything, then the day is not far distant when that capitalist dream will be dispelled, and instead of, as he has told the workers we were dreamers, we will realize that he was having a terrible nightmare.

More than one comrade of the S. L. P. works in the arsenal, but, of course, they are not enlisted.

Comrade Lewis F. Albury showed us what they call, and what is known all through the works as the “Big Injunction.” That was the name given it by Comrade Albury. Big Injunction is the largest gun built by the United States Government. It is 49 feet long and weighs 180 tons. Each shot fired from it will cost \$10,000. The arsenal has been working two years on it. The cost will be a half a million dollars. They still have to build a carriage for it, which will cost nearly as much as the gun. Two lathes which were built for making it cost \$20,000 each. A large crane for moving the same cost about \$80,000 also.

What curiosities future generations will have to look at! What relics of the days of “Our Glorious Christian Civilization!” Of the days when prosperity was roaming around without a chain, “actually running wild!” There was only one conscious point in looking at such murderous implements, and that is, as we stood examining the machine, despite a notice stating, “No Talking With the Employers Allowed,” several of the comrades who were at work came over to shake hands with us, and to advise us to look up the length of the room, where we seen any number of men holding up hammers in imitation of our Party emblems, and as the signal of the S. L. P.

Our comrades are permitted to circulate literature and solicit subscriptions to The People. Last week Comrade Sullivan obtained fifty subscriptions. The Monthly People. If these things get to Washington, how long will it be before

Hoch Attacks Greenbaum’s Integrity and Forces His Resignation.

The Social Democratic Herald in its latest issue prints the following:

“Word is received from St. Louis that Comrade Leon Greenbaum has tendered his resignation as national secretary, as a result of a stormy meeting of the local quorum at which charges were made against the integrity of the conduct of the national secretary’s office by Comrade G. A. Hoch. Comrade L. E. Hildebrand of the local quorum has also resigned.”

The “Comrade” G. A. Hoch referred to, is the same G. A. Hoch who acted as deputy sheriff during the St. Louis car strike in 1900. He and his associates on the local quorum—which is the way the “Socialist” party’s national executive committee is designated—endorsed, by their silence the many compromises made with Democrats and Republicans by the members of their party. From these facts, it is clear that Hoch has a good case against Greenbaum’s integrity—but who vouches for the deputy sheriff under the circumstances?

The news of the reasons for Greenbaum’s resignation will be awaited with interest in this city. Following so closely as it does upon the rather ominous semi-annual report of the “local quorum” it is regarded as another indication of the dissolution which the “socialist” alias “Social Democratic” party is at present undergoing, owing to its corrupt political practices and loose “socialist” principles (sic).

NEW TRADES UNIONISM.

In these economic battles the Socialist must take part. Between the pure and simple labor union and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance there can be no peace; the flag of truce may as well be placed in the camphor closet. Unceasing war must be waged along Alliance lines in the ensuing year, and every year until new trades unionism controls the workers’ economic battles and the labor fakirs prostrate in the mire of disgraceful defeat.

If you should like to know why this should be so then listen to this too true tale. It is the story of the Pennsylvania coal-miner fakir. A story as black as is the miner’s face with coal dust when he comes from out the pit into the sunlight.

To understand this story well let us get at the basic facts, and understand the coal mining situation from the worker’s standpoint—Tragedy Pages.

Senator Doliver declares trusts are not here to stay. The Senator is right.

They are here to grow and be transformed into social property.

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Carnegie is said to give away to libraries \$120,000 a day. It is not reported how much he takes away from his laborers every day. That would make it a case of wholesale robbery and retail charity.

Special to The Daily People.

Comrade McDermott opened the meeting and introduced Comrade Joseph P. Malloney, who spoke about twenty minutes in his usual forcible and impressive manner, and explained to the audience that while the meeting was in the nature of a reception to James Connolly, the representative of the Irish Socialist Republican Party—the Socialist Labor Party of Ireland—who would explain the effects of capitalist ownership and misrule on the other side of the ocean, and show the similarity of those effects to those arising from the same causes on this side of the water—the Socialist Labor Party of America took advantage of the opportunity, as it never fails to do, to point out to the audience the necessity of the workers in this country recognizing that all the Iris of Ireland are multiplied a hundredfold in the most typical of all capitalist countries, the United States of America.

Malloney portrayed in a lucid and convincing manner the fact that labor-power was equally a commodity bought and sold on the labor market in this so-called “free” republic and in the monarchial countries on the other side.

He further showed that in both, as a result of the workings of the capitalist system, society is divided into antagonistic classes, and explained the class interest of each which created the same kind of a class struggle on both hemispheres, and dissected the parties, which in this country, are the political expression of those interests, and pointed out that while on the European side some of the governmental forms of feudalism still existed, yet these forms are but shadows of the past, the real power being there as here, vested in the hands of the capitalist class and its political lackeys.

Before closing, Comrade Malloney proceeded to disillusionize those present who happened to be of the “patriotic Yankee” persuasion, by exposing the hypocrisy of the demagogues who boast of the “glorious freedom we enjoy living under the folds of the star-spangled banner, etc.”

The comrade closed by telling those whose excuse for not voting our ticket is that they know nothing about the S. L. P. or its principles, that if they didn’t know enough about their class interests to vote for them, they surely couldn’t explain why they voted against them, and had better stay at home until they had studied and found out, before casting their ballots for the candidates of their enemies and thus helping to rivet more tightly the chains of wage slavery upon not only themselves, but also upon those who had already awakened to a realization of their duty to themselves and the class to which they belong.

The speaker was roundly applauded and when presently the chairman introduced Comrade Connolly the latter was also greeted with a hearty round of applause.

Comrade Connolly delivered a lengthy and interesting address interspersed with witty allusions and telling points, showing the internationality of capitalism which, in America, Germany and France, drives the workingmen and women to poverty, the poorhouse or a suicide’s grave, or makes them food for the ballot of the military strike breakers; and in Ireland treats them to starvation, eviction and emigration.

Connolly also exposed the hypocrisy of the Irish “fakir” politicians who claiming to represent the Irish people pretend to represent the interests of the working class of Ireland, whereas they represent nothing but the said politicians. His remarks met with frequent applause. A couple of questions relating to the coal strike were answered by Comrade Malloney.

Questions bearing on the relations existing between the Home Rulers and the U. I. League were answered by Comrade Connolly.

In answering he showed how, when the two organizations were rivals, in the row that went on between them they began telling the truth about and exposing the crookedness of each other, with the result that the funds coming in to both fell off altogether, upon the discovery of which they concluded that it was time to make up and so to-day we have the spectacle of men who but recently mercilessly berated one another acting like long lost brothers at a family reunion.

And the funds upon which they thrive are again flowing in, while their poor countrymen who subscribe them fondly imagine that they are doing something to help to free Ireland.

A plan was followed in the disposal of literature which might be followed with profit by other sections where indoor meetings are held. A comrade taking a bundle of pamphlets distributed them amongst the audience before the meeting opened, and after a reasonable time had elapsed went around to collect them, at the same asking the holders to purchase them, they having in the meantime had a chance to glance over them. Forty-five pamphlets were sold in this manner, which in conjunction with the applause and attention accorded the speakers must be taken as an indication that the meeting was a thorough success in every sense.

Special to The Daily People.

Comrade Levy of Springfield accompanied Comrade Connolly and spoke at the meeting in his usual forcible, logical and convincing manner. Comrade St. Cyr acted as chairman and conducted affairs in an able manner. The address of Comrade Connolly was a rare intellectual treat to all of us and we are more than pleased with the good judgment of our Irish comrades in sending us such an able man to represent themselves and the cause of International Socialism so well. Comrade Connolly certainly made a deep impression and helped to raise Socialism again to its high level in this city from which it had been temporarily forced by the queer antics of that freaky crowd by the many names who have the sublime gall to call themselves Socialists.

Special to The Daily People.

Comrade McDermott declared trusts are not here to stay. The Senator is right.

They are here to grow and be transformed into social property.

Our comrades are permitted to circulate literature and solicit subscriptions to The People. Last week Comrade Sullivan obtained fifty subscriptions. The Monthly People. If these things get to Washington, how long will it be before

CONNOLLY IN WOBURN.

Audience Taxes Seating Capacity of Concert Hall—Answers Irish Questions.

Woburn, Mass., Oct. 7.—The seating capacity of the concert hall in this city was taxed to its utmost last night at the meeting arranged for our comrade from Ireland, James Connolly.

Comrade McDermott opened the meeting and introduced Comrade Joseph P. Malloney, who spoke about twenty minutes in his usual forcible and impressive manner, and explained to the audience that while the meeting was in the nature of a reception to James Connolly, the representative of the Irish Socialist Republican Party—the Socialist Labor Party of Ireland—who would explain the effects of capitalist ownership and misrule on the other side of the ocean, and show the similarity of those effects to those arising from the same causes on this side of the water—the Socialist Labor Party of America took advantage of the opportunity, as it never fails to do, to point out to the audience the necessity of the workers in this country recognizing that all the Iris of Ireland are multiplied a hundredfold in the most typical of all capitalist countries, the United States of America.

Malloney portrayed in a lucid and convincing manner the fact that labor-power was equally a commodity bought and sold on the labor market in this so-called “free” republic and in the monarchial countries on the other side.

He further showed that in both, as a result of the workings of the capitalist system, society is divided into antagonistic classes, and explained the class interest of each which created the same kind of a class struggle on both hemispheres, and dissected the parties, which in this country, are the political expression of those interests, and pointed out that while on the European side some of the governmental forms of feudalism still existed, yet these forms are but shadows of the past, the real power being there as here, vested in the hands of the capitalist class and its political lackeys.

Before closing, Comrade Malloney proceeded to disillusionize those present who happened to be of the “patriotic Yankee” persuasion, by exposing the hypocrisy of the demagogues who boast of the “glorious freedom we enjoy living under the folds of the star-spangled banner, etc.”

The comrade closed by telling those whose excuse for not voting our ticket is that they know nothing about the S. L. P. or its principles, that if they didn’t know enough about their class interests to vote for them, they surely couldn’t explain why they voted against them, and had better stay at home until they had studied and found out, before casting their ballots for the candidates of their enemies and thus helping to rivet more tightly the chains of wage slavery upon not only themselves, but also upon those who had already awakened to a realization of their duty to themselves and the class to which they belong.

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The comrade closed

THE LABOR MOVEMENT AND POLITICS.

There is nothing that so much conduces to error as the inclination to jump to conclusions by avoiding the labor of investigation that must precede the formation of correct ideas. Many workingmen influenced by superficial opinions expressed in the newspapers to which they are addicted, adopt convictions that are in direct contradiction to existing facts. Thus, for instance, because of the loss and derangements that are the accompaniments of strikes, the doctrines of capitalist controlled sheets find credence from some when they assert that trade organizations are injurious to the best interests of the community. It is pointed out that far more frequently the workers fail to secure that for which they contend than they are successful in their aims.

To the loss in wages sustained by the workers during times of industrial struggle there is, it is claimed, further loss brought to them from the injury that is inflicted upon the employers, the reparation of which injury to capital must eventually be borne by the workers. Strikes are denounced as evils that cripple the trade of certain districts, and by the loss of business which they occasion, make it necessary for capital to be more exacting in order to recoup, and so, instead of furthering the betterment of conditions, it is urged that they produce the contrary effect and delay the benefits that might accrue to the workers from the prosperity of the employers were that prosperity not interfered with by the rebelliousness of Labor.

Such arguments seem exceedingly plausible, and if they are not complemented by investigation might influence the unwary to accept the deductions that ensue from this line of reasoning.

Let a mere glance over the field of industry and this finely spun tissue of falsehood collapsed. When we turn to the places where there is no organization of labor to disturb the progress of the employers, where strikes are not known, what do we find? Let us take the woolen and worsted weaving industry as an example. In the States of Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine craft organization is and has been almost entirely unknown. Strikes have never disturbed the industry in those regions. Here, if anywhere, the benefits of docility and submission should be apparent. But what are the facts? Is there States the people who work at that employment less money in one year, comparatively, than has been lost in all the strikes that have taken place in the craft in the remaining New England States, where the workers are more aggressive, in the history of the trade?

In Rhode Island, where the greatest number and the longest contested strikes have occurred, the rate of wages is from 40 to 60 per cent. higher than obtains in Maine, where labor disturbances are unknown. In like manner might be shown in other trades that in those sections of the country where craft organization does not exist, and where labor difficulties are unknown, there you will find the laborer working at lower wages and under worse conditions. So much then for the advantages that the worker may expect from the following of a policy that seeks to avoid interfering with the prosperity of the employing class.

Acting oblivious to the first conclusion, and ever enlarging and magnifying upon the difference between the condition of the organized and unorganized devotees of pure and simple labor organizations evade the issues of the present. A parrot-like echoing of the cries of twenty years ago can be of no material service to the people of to-day. Upon this point it is also essential that we have a clear conception: That the Labor Movement as it is to-day is not of itself such a noble and elevating influence as to render impeccable all those who come in contact with its internal administration or who for the time being officiate as its high priests.

While undoubtedly there are many connected with the trade union movement who are intelligent and honest, we must not close our eyes to the fact that there are in its ranks and in its offices as coarse and crafty ignoramuses as ever disgraced any movement, and as despicable a crew of rascals as were ever attracted around an opportunity to secure advantage and gain by preying upon the confidence of the unwary and unsuspecting.

The history of the Labor Movement in the United States is a history that is blackened by the records of men who have made use of the discontent of Labor for the purpose of working a graft for themselves. Not only among the small fry that schemed to betray the cause of Labor for some political snap, but among those who rose so high in the movement that the hopes of the nation's masses were centred upon them has the confidence of the working class been bartered for position and gain, and the hopes of the millions who were enthusiastically assembled for the purpose of battling out the victory of Labor were turned to gloom and dismay by the treachery of those who were intrusted with the generalship of Labor's army, and who, when the opportunity offered, sold out, Judas-like, to the greed of the capitalists.

In the darkest and most terrible period of England's working class, when children were driven and flogged in the cotton factories night and day, eighty to ninety hours a week, sleeping in cots in the basements of the factory, when earth was made a veritable hell for the agonized workers, the rate of profits in the Lancashire mills were being at the same time reckoned at hundreds and even thousands per cent! So much for labor participating in the profits of capital!

Labor will obtain just so much of the profits of industry as it can prevent from being clutched by the capitalists. To further bring out this point, it is only necessary to turn to the census figures for the year 1900. There it will be found that although the average production for each worker has increased by 10 per cent, the average wages have decreased 2 per cent. within the period 1890-1900. During the period from 1880 to 1900 the per capita of wealth has increased from \$907 to \$1,265, and it is all in the possession of the Morgans, Goulds, Vanderbilts, Rockefellers, Harniss and their kind.

In the face of this increasing wealth and decreasing wages, it is adding insult to injury to assert that the prosperity of the working class bears any relation to the prosperity of the capitalists. That these United States census figures incline more to minimize than exaggerate the decline of the condition of the working class may be clearly seen when we look to the changes that have taken place in our own industry, and which are only the reflection of what has been simultaneously going on in almost all other branches of labor. The increase in the speed of teams that has occurred during the past fifteen years has been at least 20 per cent. At the commencement of that period the speed of looms was generally about eighty picks per minute; now the speed ranges from 90 to 120 and even as high as 140. It will be seen that we put it at a low estimate when we place the speed generally at 100 picks per minute, an increase from 30 to 25 per cent. For this increased production there is no added compensation; it may be accepted as a statement that will bear investigation that the weaver receives less per the increased wealth that he now possesses than he received when he did not labor with such intensity. Beside this

increase of production that brought no compensating increase in wage, but which has rather tended to a reduced income, there has been a doubling-up process on some classes of work that entailed an increase of 100 per cent. in the labor exacted as a day's work, and a reduction of labor price on that class of work of 50 per cent., returning the weaver about the same wage for producing twice the amount of wealth that formerly constituted a day's labor.

When we reflect that this intensification of labor and decrease of wage is operating in almost all branches of production, we must be convinced that if there is any error in the enumerations of the Census Bureau, it is certainly an error that does not overestimate the decline in the position of the working class of the United States.

In our review of the Labor Movement and Politics, we have thus far confined ourselves to the task of picking our way through the confusion of ideas and prejudices with which the trade union or economic movement of labor is surrounded.

We have endeavored to bring out the facts: First, that owing to changed conditions, simplification of labor processes and more particularly the concentration of immense capital it has become an absurdity to expect by the use of pure and simple trade union methods to obtain any material improvement in the condition of the working class. Secondly, that although it becomes increasingly more difficult to expect progress through the means now commonly employed by craft organizations, it by no means follows that such organizations are of no advantage. They are potent to retard the decline of the condition of the workers.

To substantiate these conclusions it is only necessary to take a general view of industrial affairs. For proof of the first assertion we point to the fact that after the enormous energy and sacrifice of the labor organizations, the Knights of Labor, the Federation, the numbers of strikes great and small; the condition of the working class has, on the whole, not improved at all, on the contrary we find evidence of deterioration.

For testimony to the second assertion we point to the fact that the condition of the unorganized is worse than that of those who have presented some resistance to the encroachments of capital.

Acting oblivious to the first conclusion, and ever enlarging and magnifying upon the difference between the condition of the organized and unorganized devotees of pure and simple labor organizations evade the issues of the present. A parrot-like echoing of the cries of twenty years ago can be of no material service to the people of to-day. Upon this point it is also essential that we have a clear conception: That the Labor Movement as it is to-day is not of itself such a noble and elevating influence as to render impeccable all those who come in contact with its internal administration or who for the time being officiate as its high priests.

Because the capitalists control the powers of government we find that the forces of society are directed to the furthering of the interests of their class. Do the capitalists need foreign markets in which to dispose of the wealth of which they rob those who create it, then battleships are built and armies are put in the field to secure those markets. Do the capitalists need help to assist them in lowering the share that labor receives, then the military arm of society is put at their service to shield the scab and the professional strike breakers. Would the capitalists have the bonds that tie down the workers whilst they are being skinned drawn tighter, then the courts interpret laws to suit that purpose, and where necessary new enactments are issued by the legislative bodies.

It is easy for those who control the powers of government to draw the sting out of the strike and the boycott. The class that controls the powers of the State is King; and the king can do no wrong.

It may be that a few thousand men are killed every year by defective arrangements in railroad appliances, or in mining operations; that is no crime. But, should workingmen protest against injustice, against cut downs in wage, against tyrannical treatment, then society is shaken with indignation at the outrage that would question the right of property to trample upon human happiness; and should the workers persist in their demands for a decent standard of human comfort, the strong arm of government is let loose and with the blood of the working class is underscored the fact that government to-day is the instrument of those who hold wealth and property, to be used whenever necessary in beating down the protests of those from whom that property is bled and pilfered. The powers of government are naturally exercised for the advantage of the class that controls those powers.

In a slave society the powers are in the hands of the slave owners, and the whole tenor of the laws are such as to perpetuate and strengthen the hold of the owning class upon the slaves. In the feudal society the governing powers are in the hands of the great lords and barons and the king; and the tendency of laws are such as to maintain the relationship of serf and lord, and to increase to the full extent the tithes and exactions that accrue to the advantage of the dominant class. In our present capitalist society the same logical course is followed out, the lords of machinery are the dominant power in the state and the whole aspect of legislation is such as looks to the clinching of the hold that the capitalists have upon the wage workers. They seek to perpetuate their own rule and to increase the advantages which they secure from the position that enables them to appropriate to themselves all the products of labor except that portion which is absolutely essential to the maintenance of the laborer.

When any class in society suffers from the oppression of another class, they, when they feel themselves sufficiently powerful seek to free themselves by securing control of the powers of government.

In France when the growing middle class felt their strength equal to the power of the police, the bayonets of the militia and federal troops that are at the service of the employing class because they control the government; in face of the fact that laws are made that deprive the strike and the boycott of efficiency, the crooked scamps that are influenced by the capitalists still maintain their cry of no politics in the unions.

All divisions in the community must have legislation in their interests. The workers must have laws regulating labor, they must have laws regulating the securing of the wages of labor. Every labor organization has had and continues to have committees for the purpose of advancing this or that law for the benefit of labor. The factory laws, the employers' liability laws, the laws regulating child-labor, laws legalizing trade organization, laws affecting picketing, laws affecting seamen, laws looking to the cartaginest

of the repressive powers of injunction, ten-hour laws for railway employees, everywhere, we find that legislation is necessary for the welfare and protection of the interests of the working class. And here, with such evidence confronting them, that legislation is essential to protect the working class from the rapacity of the capitalists, the crooked and ignorant frauds who pretend to the leadership of Labor keep up the idiotic cry of no politics in the union. No politics for the class that has no representation at present in the law-making assemblies from which they need so much assistance!

Every position in government, from the office of town dog officer to the position of president of the United States, is occupied by capitalists, or by men who will act in obedience to capitalist dictates. The police of every municipality, the militia of every State in the Union, the troops of the United States are at the disposal of the capitalists when they seek to break the strikes of the working class. The capitalists understand their political lesson well; but if it is urged that the working class must have representation in the law-making assemblies of the nation, or which they are greatest part, the cry is raised, "No politics in the union!"

As a consequence of this prohibition of politics in the craft organization the workers have been left to the tender mercies of the ward heelers and fake reformers, in their efforts to obtain light upon the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. No effort is spared by the capitalists that will tend to distract the attention of the working class from the perception of the power that their numbers give in the political arena. For years the workers have struggled and wasted their political energies upon issues that were of interest to the capitalists only, and as a consequence they find themselves becoming more and more insignificant in the legislation for the interests of the different orders in the social body.

The working class builds and maintains the wealth of the nation by their industry and skill. In the hour of danger it is the bodies of the working class that forms a bulwark of defense about the nation. Of all the classes in the community the workers stand out as pre-eminently important. Yet, in the assemblies where the various interests of society are advanced, it might be inferred that such a class did not exist, from any evidence that is there displayed of their numbers or importance.

It is only by an honest recognition of the facts as they are; it is only by estimating the trades union at its true value, that of an instrument to check the oppression of capital; and by admitting the limitations that make it impossible for the workers to improve, or even fully prevent decline by the trades union alone, that we can hope to escape from the plight that the working class is in at the present time.

All the nostrums, all the quack remedies that are offered for treatment of working class ill, will only add to the agony and prolongation of the evil. Sooner or later, and the sooner the better that the only hope of the working class lies in the rate at which they arrive at an understanding of the fact that the only possible means of escaping the wretchedness of the worker's condition of to-day; the only course by which the worker can hope to participate in the advantages offered by the improvements in the social wealth—is along the lines pointed out by Revolutionary Socialism—Text's Worker.

Good Crowd Greets Him Despite Obstacles—Home Rulers' Vain Trick.

Special to The Daily People.

Lawrence, Mass., Oct. 4.—The Connally meeting in Lawrence was one of the best attended indoor meetings ever held here. Owing to the bunch of politicians who run the city government having decided to dispense a little pre-election graft by having a new floor laid in the City Hall, we were done out of the use of it and compelled to hold our meeting in "the classic Hall of Music" over at McCarthy's rumshop. However, we secured an audience of over 300, that filled the seats of the Music Hall with some twenty or thirty standing in the rear of the hall.

Comrade Sam French called the meeting to order and introduced Comrade Michael T. Berry as the first speaker.

When Berry stepped forward the temper of the audience was shown by the burst of applause with which he was greeted.

He spoke for about twenty minutes and told his hearers that the S. L. P. had brought over a representative

of the Irish Socialist Republican Party to bring to the attention of those of Irish birth or descent in this country, the fact that the miseries of the working class in Ireland and of the working class of America are the result of a common cause, namely: the private ownership of the land and tools of production, with the consequent division of society into two classes, and the resultant class struggle.

The chairman then drew the attention of the audience to the literature of the Party and the subscription cards to the Workers' Republic and called on a comrade to go through the audience with them, with the result that ten cards were sold together with a number of pamphlets. A collection was also taken up toward paying the expenses of the hall.

Comrade Connally was then introduced and his appearance was also greeted with a round of applause, which was repeated at various times during his speech.

The speaker proved to be fully up to the expectations of those who had heard of his reputation as a speaker, and apparently beyond those of a little bunch of about twenty Home Rulers, who, fearing to tackle him when he attacked the Home Rule politicians and their fallacious remedies for improving the conditions of the Irish working class, for they did the same trick turned by a similar bunch at the Faneuil Hall meeting in Boston, namely: walking out of the hall in the vain hope of stampeding the meeting.

When any class in society suffers from the oppression of another class, they, when they feel themselves sufficiently powerful seek to free themselves by securing control of the powers of government.

In France when the growing middle class felt their strength equal to the power of the police, the bayonets of the militia and federal troops that are at the service of the employing class because they control the government; in face of the fact that laws are made that deprive the strike and the boycott of efficiency, the crooked scamps that are influenced by the capitalists still maintain their cry of no politics in the unions.

All divisions in the community must have legislation in their interests. The workers must have laws regulating labor, they must have laws regulating the securing of the wages of labor. Every labor organization has had and continues to have committees for the purpose of advancing this or that law for the benefit of labor.

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of the repressive powers of injunction, ten-hour laws for railway employees, everywhere, we find that legislation is necessary for the welfare and protection of the interests of the working class. And here, with such evidence confronting them, that legislation is essential to protect the working class from the rapacity of the capitalists, the crooked and ignorant frauds who pretend to the leadership of Labor keep up the idiotic cry of no politics in the union. No politics for the class that has no representation at present in the law-making assemblies from which they need so much assistance!

Every position in government, from the office of town dog officer to the position of president of the United States, is occupied by capitalists, or by men who will act in obedience to capitalist dictates. The police of every municipality, the militia of every State in the Union, the troops of the United States are at the disposal of the capitalists when they seek to break the strikes of the working class. The capitalists understand their political lesson well; but if it is urged that the working class must have representation in the law-making assemblies of the nation, or which they are greatest part, the cry is raised, "No politics in the union!"

As a consequence of this prohibition of politics in the craft organization the workers have been left to the tender mercies of the ward heelers and fake reformers, in their efforts to obtain light upon the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. No effort is spared by the capitalists that will tend to distract the attention of the working class from the perception of the power that their numbers give in the political arena. For years the workers have struggled and wasted their political energies upon issues that were of interest to the capitalists only, and as a consequence they find themselves becoming more and more insignificant in the legislation for the interests of the different orders in the social body.

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It is only by an honest recognition of the facts as they are; it is only by estimating the trades union at its true value, that of an instrument to check the oppression of capital; and by admitting the limitations that make it impossible for the workers to improve, or even fully prevent decline by the trades union alone, that we can hope to escape from the plight that the working class is in at the present time.

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Good Crowd Greets Him Despite Obstacles—Home Rulers' Vain Trick.

Special to The Daily People.

Lawrence, Mass., Oct. 4.—The Connally meeting in Lawrence was one of the best attended indoor meetings ever held here. Owing to the bunch of politicians who run the city government having decided to dispense a little pre-election graft by having a new floor laid in the City Hall, we were done out of the use of it and compelled to hold our meeting in "the classic Hall of Music" over at McCarthy's rumshop. However, we secured an audience of over 300, that filled the seats of the Music Hall with some twenty or thirty standing in the rear of the hall.

Comrade Sam French called the meeting to order and introduced Comrade Michael T. Berry as the first speaker.

When Berry stepped forward the temper of the audience was shown by the burst of applause with which he was greeted.

He spoke for about twenty minutes and told his hearers that the S. L. P. had brought over a representative of the Irish Socialist Republican Party to bring to the attention of those of Irish birth or descent in this country, the fact that the miseries of the working class in Ireland and of the working class of America are the result of a common cause, namely: the private ownership of the land and tools of production, with the consequent division of society into two classes, and the resultant class struggle.

The chairman then drew the attention of the audience to the literature of the Party and the subscription cards to the Workers' Republic and called on a comrade to go through the audience with them, with the result that ten cards were sold together with a number of pamphlets. A collection was also taken up toward paying the expenses of the hall.

Comrade Connally was then introduced and his appearance was also greeted with a round of applause, which was repeated at various times during his speech.

The speaker proved to be fully up to the expectations of those who had heard of his reputation as a speaker, and apparently beyond those of a little bunch of about twenty Home Rulers, who, fearing to tackle him when he attacked the Home Rule politicians and their fallacious remedies for improving the conditions of the Irish working class, for they did the same trick turned by a similar bunch at the Faneuil Hall meeting in Boston, namely: walking out of the hall in the vain hope of stampeding the meeting.

When any class in society suffers from the oppression of another class, they, when they feel themselves sufficiently powerful seek to free themselves by securing control of the powers of government.

In France when the growing middle class felt their strength equal to the power of the police, the bayonets of the militia and federal troops that are at the service of the employing class because they control the government; in face of the fact that laws are made that deprive the strike and the boycott of efficiency, the crooked scamps that are influenced by the capitalists still maintain their cry of no politics in the unions.

All divisions in the community must have legislation in their interests. The workers must have laws regulating labor, they must

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Enclosed as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1885.....	2,000
In 1892.....	21,157
In 1896.....	86,564
In 1900.....	34,191

The capitalist class has everything to gain by the continual enslavement of the working class.

Nothing but Socialism is going to benefit the working class; all else is illusion.

"NATIONALIZATION" AGAIN.

The demagogic nationalization of the anthracite fields plank of the demagogic Democratic party has again opened wide the flood gates of the ranting that frequently passes for "Socialism." Ownership by the Government having so much the appearance of ownership by the people, the politicians of the Democratic persuasion are going around to the voters whom they suspect of Socialism, with the query, What more do you want?

No Socialist can be caught with claptrap. The "nationalization" that the Democracy proposes is claptrap, it is the identical claptrap that their namesakes the Social Democracy indulges in when it demands municipal ownership with capitalist conditions. "National ownership" is not the same as ownership by the people.

The Government at Washington is a nationally owned concern. And yet that Government has been seen to fling Federal troops into Chicago and Idaho for the avowed purpose of breaking a strike, and dragoon the workers into submission to the employing class.

THE NEWSPAPER EFFORTS TO DECLARE TRUSTS ILLEGAL.

The newspaper press of to-day is a capitalist institution. Like the old political parties its primary aim is to delude the working class in the interest of the capitalist class. In order to do this, it pretends, as do the old political parties, to espouse measures which, it alleges, will bring relief to the working class from oppression. Just now the favorite method is to attack the trusts. Legal processes are invoked for the purpose of establishing the legality or illegality of these combinations of capital, an action which in itself amounts to little, for if successful, the trusts are fined sums that are trivial in comparison to the enormity of the offenses alleged against them. Such legal processes, however, generally prove of no avail.

The truth of this may be witnessed in the failure attending the prosecution of the Standard Oil Company in Ohio; the Lumber and other trusts in Texas; and the Beef Combine in New York, Missouri and other States. Yet, despite these facts—despite the facts that these legal processes are of no value, whether successful or unsuccessful—the modern newspaper press resorts to them with a great beating of tom-toms. It proclaims them the cure-all of trust evils. It creates in the minds of its working class readers the belief that possibly these legal processes are all that is claimed for them. These working class readers conclude consequently that this newspaper press is worthy of their confidence and support. They accordingly are induced to be guided by this press in other matters, political, economic and otherwise.

This is bad enough, but it is not the worst. The rate of increase is shocking, and in the year 1900 every single item of the above schedule was greater than in the year before.

So much for the first of the Socialist indictments. Now for the second. Who are these "railway boards of direction," according to the Post writer?

"Most of these boards are composed of men who are without special knowledge; most of them, probably, know little more of the properties which they direct than is shown by the Treasurer's reports, and their appreciation of the needs of the management is colored by the size of the annual dividend."

Again:

"How are a dozen financial men, whose accumulations grew from a successful banking business, dry goods shop, or brewery, to know whether the railway affairs which they are presumed to direct are conducted in the most enlightened manner? The best general manager, to them, is the one who can show the least cost of operation per train-mile. The manager, for his part, knows that a profitably conducted business is the reason for his employment, and so he, by the facts of this knowledge, is precluded from rendering a correct judgment (except in rare instances) as to whether or not any but the most obvious expenses shall be incurred."

Here, then, we have the whole story. Here, then, we have a capitalist writer making such confessions of fact as prove the Socialist indictments, viz., that capitalism is a system of profit-making continual regardless of human life and social well-being; and that the capitalist class, which absorbs the profit, is a useless class, that performs no duties, but delegates them to hired employees who create the wealth from which that profit is derived.

Who would fall, with this confession before him, to condemn capitalism as readily and as quickly as he would a self-condemned criminal? and who would not hasten to visit social justice upon it with the certainty and economy that criminal justice is visited upon thieves and murderers?

It stands to reason that modern newspaper writers, with all their facilities for gathering information know that such legal actions are of no avail. They know the oft-proclaimed fact that trusts have increased despite the laws enacted against them. Such being the case, what can one conclude, but that their use of the law is only a scheme to lead the confounding and supporting working class into the shambles of capitalism, much after the manner of the old political parties? That this is not mere assumption other facts demonstrate. This press, for instance, insists upon the perpetuation of capitalism, even at the expense of the great majority of the people—the working class. It insists upon the observance of capitalist rights above all other rights. It is a number of ways, throws the weight of its influence in favor of the system which it professes to condemn; and brutally, yet viciously, attacks the espousal of a better system—the co-operative system of Socialism. To bind closer the chains of slavery, while pretending to strive for liberty, is the aim of the modern newspaper press. All else is fraud and deception.

It is time the working class perceived

DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN INCONSISTENCIES.

The economic development of the age is putting the Democratic and Republican parties in inconsistent attitudes. Both these parties are helpless to arrest this development. Both of them are unable to affect a change in its course that will prove beneficial to the working class. Yet both of them must have political "issues" wherewith to bamboozle the working class and induce workingmen to support them, the parties of the capitalist class. The Democratic and the Republican parties have consequently hit upon the coal strike as an issue, and both of them have been compelled by the exigencies of the situation to pursue a course in

direct conflict with party tradition and principle, a course which has rendered them inconsistent in the extreme.

The Democratic party of the State of New York, for instance, has come out in favor of the national ownership and operation of the coal mines. It has done this in direct violation and contradiction of its avowed principle of opposition to governmental interference in industry and commerce, i. e., to "paternalism". More yet is the fact it desires this violation of party principle to be accomplished by the federal government in direct opposition to its much-fought for and dearly beloved theory of State rights.

Workingmen, support your own press, if you would support yourself. The modern newspaper is a capitalist paper. The S. L. P. papers are working class papers!

this truth. It is time the working class discontinued supporting the means of their own enslavement and determined to uphold the press of their class—the organs of the Socialist Labor Party. Only in such papers are the true and only possible methods of obtaining working class relief from trusts expounded. Only through their teachings can the working class escape the slavery of capitalism, for in them it is shown that the working class must own and operate all capital in its own interests and thus do away with both trusts and capitalism.

Workingmen, support your own press, if you would support yourself. The modern newspaper is a capitalist paper. The S. L. P. papers are working class papers!

SELF-CONVICTED CAPITALISM.

There is nothing so damaging to criminals as their own confessions of guilt. By means of such confessions the ends of criminal justice are attained with certainty and unnecessary expenditure, so convincing and complete are they.

Capitalism is repeatedly self-convicted. Its results are often so atrocious that even its defenders and upholders are compelled to cry out against and condemn them. Such outrages and such condemnations—such confessions—serve the aims of social and economic justice as the confessions of thieves and murderers serve the aims of criminal justice.

In the many indictments brought by Socialism against capitalism and the capitalist class there are two of great importance: First, that capitalism is a system of profit-making that is continued regardless of human life and social well-being; second, that the capitalist class, which absorbs the profit, is a useless class, that performs no duties, but delegates them to the hired employees who create the wealth from which that profit is derived.

These indictments are sustained by a capitalist confession such as that already alluded to.

A writer in the Evening Post, in an instructive article on "Railroads and Accidents," points out that the horrible slaughter on railroads is not mitigated because it does not pay. Says he:

"It has become a truism that 'capital is timid'; that 'corporations have no souls,' and the reason why is plain enough: Where a large plant may be rendered valueless in a night by the announcement of an invention which surpasses it; where the best mechanical device of to-day may become obsolete tomorrow, it is not strange that railway boards of direction 'must go slowly in permitting changes which involve large initial expenditures.'

The results of this policy of not making changes because they do not pay, are shown in a list of killed and injured which, as the Evening Post writer states, is "horifying enough, and yet it is a matter of common knowledge that many a death and injury escapes the records."

With this he gives "the records" as follows:

For the Ten Years Ending With 1900.
Killed—Passengers, 2,574; employees, 21,547; others, 44,416; total, 68,537; average per year, 6,852.

Injured—Passengers, 31,020; employees, 200,517; others, 57,566; total, 387,803; average per year, 38,780.

Total killed and injured—Passengers, 23,592; employees, 321,064; others, 161,982; total, 458,640; average per year, 45,663.

In commenting on these "records," the Post writer says:

"This is bad enough, but it is not the worst. The rate of increase is shocking, and in the year 1900 every single item of the above schedule was greater than in the year before."

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throws the weight of its influence in favor of the system which it professes to condemn; and brutally, yet viciously, attacks the espousal of a better system—the co-operative system of Socialism. To bind closer the chains of slavery, while pretending to strive for liberty, is the aim of the modern newspaper press. All else is fraud and deception.

It is time the working class perceived

"SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT"**"Of the National Committee of the Socialist Party to the Membership."**

The following is no forgery; neither is it the opinion of a local subdivision. It is, as the above head lines, taken from it, indicate, an official report from national officers of the many-named Social Democratic party. It is given below in full. It should be preserved for frequent reference in future. It is as full of points as an egg is of meat, and tells the tale whither drifts the "broadness" that sits in council with Armory Builders and log-rollers with capitalist parties. Here is the document:

"SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT"**"Of the National Committee of the Socialist Party to the Membership."**

To the Members of the Socialist Party:

"Comrades—Your national committee, in submitting its semi-annual report, deems it wise to confine itself to a statement of the difficulties confronting the party in order that the membership, being possessed of the facts, may take appropriate action.

"While socialist sentiment has increased throughout the country with marked rapidity, and while many very gratifying changes have taken place in our movement, we must in all candor say that the party organization has not been equal to the opportunities presented thereby. Since the last national convention the movement has been divided into as many parties as there are states, each directed by a state committee proceeding in its own weak fashion and according to its own conception of principles and tactics, with the result that the socialist party to-day is no stronger than the strongest state organization affiliated. Instead of being a united party, we are fast becoming a mere 'federation of socialist parties,' each of these parties having its territorial limits and jealously guarding against any encroachment upon its domain.

"The whole work of organization is segregated, sectional and at cross purposes.

"Under the present system the state committees cannot insure permanency of employment to comrades most highly qualified as organizers, to induce them to undertake the work of the party.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will state such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

A Good Suggestion Well Illustrated.
To The Daily and Weekly People.—The writer holds that wherever it is possible to work in a report of a meeting, a synopsis of an S. L. P. speech, a letter in defense of the Party's principles or attacking some of its revilers, or in any way advertise the Party through the medium of the capitalist press, advantage should be taken of it at any and all times.

"As an illustration of what might be done in that line and a suggestion to other comrades to go and do likewise, a clipping from the "Boston Traveler" is enclosed herewith, which contains a letter written by the under-signed and sent to various papers in different parts of the State.

Sam J. French.

Boston, Oct. 7, 1902.

[Enclosure.]

Socialism Defended.

"A Lawrence Correspondent Speaks Unkindly of So-called Socialist Organizations.

"Editor Traveler.—The opening of the campaign and the consequent increased activity on the part of the Socialist agitator, seems to be the signal for the reissuance of the annual crop of false and unfair statements as to Socialism and Socialists, which are spread broadcast in the press either through the ignorance of the issuers or with malice intent, as the case may be.

"An instance may be mentioned a recent item which appeared in many papers, containing quotations from a speech delivered at Amesbury by Captain A. P. Gardner, candidate for Congress, Sixth Congressional district. Mr. Gardner is quoted as having said:

"If the trusts control the government we have plutocracy, and if the government cannot control them it must take them, and that is socialism with all its attendant evils. While not in favor of government ownership of the railroads, I am willing to see it come if that is the only way we can prevent the giving of rebates."

"Statements similar to the above, misleading as to what Socialism really means, and containing the bald insinuation that its inauguration would be accompanied by a train of attendant evils, repeatedly appear in the public press.

"Emanating as they do from persons like Captain Gardner, Superintendent of Schools Burke, of Lawrence, and other highly educated gentlemen, clerical and lay, to whom the people in their fond credulity give the credit of really knowing something, they are pernicious in their effects.

"Pernicious, inasmuch as they tend to confuse the minds of the working class readers to whose material interest it would be to have a clear understanding on this matter; in contradistinction to that of the above-mentioned gentlemen and their capitalist friends or masters, which is to keep the working class blinded and confused as long as possible; in order that they may continue to exploit them as wage slaves on the economic field and use them as voting cattle on the political field.

"It is the recognition of this material interest of the beneficiaries of the capitalist system that causes the true Socialist to care nothing for the state of mind or opinion of anyone not of the working class, and consequently not on the under side of the fierce 'class struggle' which is waging as a result of the logical development of capitalism to the point where the machinery of production is owned by the few and the acquisition of capital has become wholesale robbery, in the objective sense, however much the individual exploiter as a victim of the system may be considered subjectively free from blame; while the many, the vast proletariat, are rendered toolless wage slaves driven to compete with one another for the sake of the only thing they possess—their labor power.

"But the open enemy, the avowed supporter of capitalism, is not the only source whence springs confusion. There are the counter-revolutionaries, generally spoken of as the social democrats.

"These confusers, whose utterances have also been given wide publicity, are the greatest enemies of all, pretending as they do to be friends. While their rank and file may be well-meaning but uninformed, or worse, misinformed, the so-called leaders cannot be credited with good intentions.

"These people talk anything and call it socialism. Mr. Talbot in Lawrence talks of an appraising commission to fix compensation for the capitalists.

"Father McGrady, in one of his books, says that if they won't sell out, we will build parallel railroads and duplicate industrial establishments (the might have added, open new mines on the moon) and compete them out of business.

"Carey, of Haverhill, while denouncing the use of the militia to shoot strikers, voted for a \$15,000 army appropriation.

"While supposed to antagonize the old parties, their candidates figure simultaneously on their own, and one or either of the capitalist tickets, as in Worcester, Webster, Abington, Syracuse, Peekskill and West Hoboken.

"They appeal to the working class for support, and at the same time insult them by claiming that the workers don't know enough to emancipate themselves without the guidance of an aggregation of politicians, ministers, patientless doctors and barefaced lawyers (who flock to the movement like vultures to a carrion, and for the same purpose), whose aid is necessary because of their superior education, 'social influence' etc., as though one's education under present conditions were any indication of intelligence or members to explain the true Socialist position, which the writer will briefly attempt.

"Government ownership of trusts and public utilities is not Socialism.

"Want the Socialist is after in the ownership of the government, with a view to using its power to accomplish the transformation of the existing system of

privately owned capital, which is already bound up with co-operative social labor, into the common property of the whole community—in short, into collective capital; and by this act expropriating the expropriators without any idea of compensating them entering into the performance.

"As a result of this change the functions of the government itself would be altered from those of a government of men, to an administration of things, and instead of being as to-day, a class executioner, it would become a public executive of the administrative measures adopted by a free people.

Capital also would lose its present significance, being no longer the means of exploitation, but having become simply the means of production.

"Other results would be the further perfecting and organizing of these means of production and distribution: the elimination of all useless forms of labor, such as advertising, making of useless articles, etc., and diverting the energy so expended into useful channels; the employment of useful productive labor of all physically capable adult persons, thus enabling the shortening of hours and giving more time for mental and physical improvement; the production of none but pure food and other products, which are today so abominably adulterated; equality of opportunity, with an equitable distribution of the product, not necessarily equality of wealth, but a payment to each of the equivalent of the product of his or her labor. Under those conditions the intellectual and physical development of the race would go forward at a rate such as has never hitherto been thought of.

"Of such is 'Socialism, with all its attendant evils.' Speed the day when those 'evils' will have overtaken us, when there will no longer be a little coterie of profiteering capitalist exploiters and their lackeys, revelling in luxury on the stolen product of the wealth-producers.

"And its establishment must be brought about by the working class alone, organized on strictly class lines in the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, without the aid of graft-hunting 'professionals' or middle class sentimentalists, whose petty material interests cause them to diverge from the straight line of the 'class struggle' and seek to ignore it every time, the many-named Social Democratic alias 'Socialist party' confusers to the contrary notwithstanding.

SAMUEL J. FRENCH.

Lawrence, Oct. 2.

Comment Unnecessary.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Enclosed you will find a communication which Section Cincinnati, Socialist Labor Party, received from the Socialist party; also a resolution in reply to the same, which I send you for publication. Comment is unnecessary.

Fraternal yours,

Frank Geiser, Organizer.

Cincinnati, O., October 4, 1902.

[Enclosures.]

I.

Fellow Citizen, Greeting:

Believing that the termination of the existing struggle between the miners and operators in Pennsylvania is a matter of the gravest concern to all, and realizing that petitioning an individual who has no power in this matter can only end in disappointment and despair, we beg your earnest consideration of the accompanying resolution, which we feel is the only logical and legal method by which the root of this evil can be reached, and which we believe no loyal citizen of this republic will hesitate to endorse. Again asking your earnest consideration of this matter we beg to remain yours.

Twelfth Ward Socialist Club.

P. S.—Send all petitions when completed to Hon. Governor Stone of Pennsylvania.

II.

Copy of Petition.

To the Hon. Governor Stone of the State of Pennsylvania:

Whereas: The terrible struggle between the miners and operators of your State is causing great suffering and distress and breeding a condition detrimental to good citizenship and undermining the stability of our government.

Therefore, Be it resolved that we, the undersigned citizens of the United States, in the interest of law and justice, demand that you exercise the power in you vested, and under the law of eminent domain declare the mines public property, to be operated by the State for the common good.

Name:

Address:

When filed send to Hon. Governor Stone of the State of Pennsylvania.

III.

Whereas, The Socialist Labor Party realising that the struggle between the coal miners and operators of Pennsylvania is a class struggle of whose character, sad to say, the vast majority of the miners are not conscious of, and

Whereas, As the Socialist Labor Party regards "public ownership of public utilities" by the capitalist class government but a change of master, and

Whereas, The Socialist party of Cincinnati has seen fit to issue a petition to the capitalist governor of Pennsylvania urging action upon his part to bring about such ownership, and

Whereas, The Socialist party at every opportunity declares that its principles are identical with those of the Socialist Labor Party and the aforesaid petition is a violation of Socialist principle of the class struggle, which proves conclusively the contrary; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Section Cincinnati of the Socialist Labor Party, refuses most emphatically to be a party of belly-crawlers before Governor Stone of Pennsylvania, the lackey of the capitalist class; but urge the miners in particular and the working class in general, to organise into the Socialist Labor Party; elect themselves into power and turn out the capitalist parasites forever. Then only, and not until then, will the working class be free from exploitation; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes and a copy be

sent to The Daily and Weekly People for publication and one copy be sent to the Socialist party in reply to their petition.

Peter Kronsberger,
William Henke,
Committee on Resolutions.

The Minneapolis "Union" Answered on the Lundstrom Case.

To The Daily and Weekly People—Dear Comrade—The article of May 31st in the Weekly People, concerning the Plumbers' Labor Union in Minneapolis has been contradicted by a member of said union, the contradiction being printed in The Union, official organ of Minneapolis Trades Council, July 25th, 1902.

The writer first makes the point that I did not write the article myself, and later on, states that the article is not true, except that "the Plumbers' Laborers organized in April, and that I became a member in the fall of the same year." Now I will once more state that, from April, 1890, till May, 1900, the foremen, or as he states it, the foremen, were paid \$2 for nine hours per day, and laborers \$1.75 per day, and from May 1st, 1900, till May 1st, 1901 (for nine hours) foremen received \$2.25, laborers \$1.80; from May 1st, 1901, till May 1st, 1902, for eight hours, foremen \$2.25, laborers \$1.75, and this year foremen are paid \$2.50 per day for eight hours.

Now the writer says this is a lie, and as is also the statement that he tried to dupe the union members last April and that he was paid \$2.75 per day, and that he did refuse to do anything for the members to get that advance. The fact is that he himself told me so, and I have three witnesses. I will also state that when Alex. E. Johnson, who boasts of being the writer of the article in "The Union" and who used the significant signature "A member of P. L. U. No. 4," was the recording secretary and a leading member of the P. L. U., and was supposed to do everything for its interests, he hired a man by name Gust Palm, that did not belong to the union to help him and that at the time there were lots of union men idle. Said Gust Palm sent fifty cents to the union with Alex. E. Johnson without appearing before the union, and became "a member in good standing" though the initiation fee was fifty cents and dues fifty cents. This happened before me.

The fact is that Gust Palm came from Oregon to Minneapolis to visit some friends (Mr. Johnson was one) before a trip to Stockholm. In order to arrive home just before Christmas he stayed in Minneapolis for six weeks and worked there as above said.

The writer in "The Union" denies the report of the delegates sent to the council with our demand that the council bring it before the Master Plumbers Association, and that said delegates, of whom N. Christoffersen was the one that made the report, that the employers never heard anything about our demand and also that it was the same the year before, so he made the remark that the council did not care for us.

Well enough! The president, who was Enoch A. Gause, tried to smooth it off; explained how busy they were, and that the Council was a friend to the laborers, which it had proved several times.

A member, Nels Hagstrom by name, then took the floor and said: That those fellows would lead us right into the trap and that we could not depend upon their help. What he preferred was to bring the members into common action, elect a committee to bring our demand before the Master Plumbers' Association, and ask for a signed agreement.

Resolved. That we, the executive board, of the P. L. U., recommend that Charley Lundstrom, a member of the P. L. U., be expelled from said union for the very reason that his article in a New York paper called The Daily and Weekly People is untrue, misleading, and unworthy any union man, and if having any grievances against said union, the proper place to air them is in the union meetings and not in a public paper.

Said resolution was passed and approved by the union in regular meeting, and the recording secretary instructed to notify you to that effect.

Respectfully, E. A. Gause,
Recording Secretary.

Endorse Party's Course.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The present course of The Daily and Weekly People should be a source of pride to every Socialist.

The widely published stupidity of the National Committee of the "Socialist" party, as exemplified in their "semi-annual report," gives their enemies excellent campaign documents and proves our National Executive Committee's wisdom in not publishing our debts or troubles, although they are honest, and we have only one code of principles, unlike the party which officially says, "the movement has been divided into as many parties as there are States, each directed in its own weak fashion and according to its own conception of principles."

Further on in the letter Mr. Johnson, the writer, denies the hard work now being performed under eight hours. When we demanded the eight hours, he and other leading members guaranteed that a man could do just as much work in eight hours as in nine and more, "because he can stand more." The object could not possibly be anything but slavery, and that we got. This year, as said in The Weekly People, we were going to demand \$2 for laborers, with \$2.50 for bosses. The \$2.50 was paid in the middle of March, but the \$2 has taken its time. I admit that the greater part of the remaining union men now get \$2 per day, but the fact is that a great number dropped out of the union when they saw the trap they were led into.

"Since organizing," so the "Union" writer says, "we have advanced step by step to an eight hour working day, with a minimum wage of \$1.12 cents per hour for foremen and 25 cents for the union men helping." Here he contradicts himself and certainly makes the allowance that some receive more.

Fullerton is in Orange county, about twenty-four miles south of Los Angeles and eleven miles north of Santa Anna, the seat of Orange county. Well, the standard bearer of capitalist prosperity of this State, Dr. Pardee, was to speak at Santa Anna on the 30th of September. Cheap rates were offered on the railroad and trolley lines going from here, so I went with the crowd. It is just six years since I attended a Republican convention to town, nameless, Catarill, N. Y.

When I got into Santa Anna the streets were gaily illuminated and thronged with people. Some marching clubs gave an exhibition of how they can, if necessary, shoulder a gun to shoot strikers.

How did they advance last spring? Let us see! As the greater part of the men attending the union meetings were bosses, they decided that a man that was worth \$2 per day should have that, but if not, \$1.75. No agreement is signed, so the master plumbers themselves can decide who is worth it.

Now, what did they do when the laborers called for \$2 per day? Let's take the shop where George W. Scott, the president, was working. When they got after their employer for a raise, Mr. Scott was instructed to send the two men who called for the raise to the shop, where they got their pay, \$1.75 per day.

The same day a sign was set up in the window "Laborers Wanted." They got the laborers, but not union men, and Mr. Scott worked with them quite a few days. I do not know the facts, but it was said that one of the men was paid \$1.50 per day and the other \$1.75.

The headquarterers at which the laborers could go for information as to what plumbers needed men was condemned in order to give the employers a better chance to secure scabs. That's "brotherhood" pure and simple.

In November, 1900, at Lumber Exchange, two union men (of whom I was one myself and John Omundsen the other) were fired and a scab was kept.

Resolved. That these resolutions be spread on the minutes and a copy be

brought into the fund.

The long hours, 12 to 16, I enjoy, according to Mr. Johnson's article, I know nothing about. As to last winter, when I was a teamster, and not a plumber's laborer, and had nothing to do with the union, I recognize I had long hours enough, but from 7 to 8 cannot possibly reach either of his figures. One thing he forgets to mention, is the five and ten minutes before time morning and noon and ten, fifteen and twenty minutes after quitting time at five, which he works the men under him. So the article in The Weekly People is certainly true and cannot be considered a "dirty lie."

As I knew, according to the constitution and by-laws of the P. L. U., the matter would be investigated, I sent my address to the Executive Board, so that they could notify me to appear before said board.

On August 9, 1902, I received the enclosed letter. Please print it. When I received this letter, I sent my address and called attention to the constitution and by-laws that read: Constitution, Article F, Sec. 2: "When any charge or charges shall be preferred against any member, the member who lodges the complaint shall furnish the Recording Secretary with written charges, and the Secretary shall notify the accused to appear before the Executive Board of this Union to answer such charge or charges as may be preferred against him, and the Recording Secretary shall furnish him a copy of the charges."

Article 2, Sec. 8, of the By-laws reads: "It shall be the duty of the Executive Board to investigate all charges which may be made against any member, etc."

I have now waited five weeks in order to give them time to give me a hearing, when I would have shown them whether The Weekly People article was a lie or not. There have been three regular meetings of the union since, but I never heard a word from them. Now, does it not look as if these bosses were bound to have things their own way and if a person raises a voice against their fake, is simply thrown out of the union and denied the chance of making a living, if possible?

Charley Lundstrom.
St. Paul, Sept. 30, 1902.

(Enclosure.)

Minneapolis, Minn., August 9, 1902.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Coborn street, London, Ontario.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)
Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 a.m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held on Friday, October 10, at 2-6 New Reade street. A. Klein in the chair. The financial report for the week ending October 4 showed receipts \$40.70; expenditures, \$113.94.

Communications: From W. W. Cox, Collingsville, Ill., reporting that he had received organizer's commission and was about to start on his tour through the State; also that new State Executive Committee for Illinois would soon be elected by the Section. From Indianapolis, Ind., reporting that nominations have been filed by S. E. C. and that proceedings had been started to prevent Kang from using the name "Socialists" party; also giving record of Frank Jordon while at Indianapolis and his action while there on his mission from the "only logical centre." From Michigan State Executive Committee reporting filing of nominations and other matters. From Salt Lake City, Utah, asking whether Connolly would stop there on his way to California. Secretary reported to have replied that this depends upon action of San Francisco, which has not been heard from definitely. From Ohio S. E. C. reporting filing of nominations and other matters. From Easton, Pa., asking that \$5 donated by former Section Easton to Connolly fund be returned. Secretary instructed to rely that a body which has left the S. L. P. is not entitled to any fund belonging to Section Easton, and that such body, if it holds any property of former Section Easton, does so contrary to Article 2, Section 17, of the Party's constitution. Charter application with twenty names received from Allegheny County, Pa., for reorganization of Section at that place. Another application with 11 names received from Chicago, Ill. It was resolved to grant both charters and to revoke charters previously granted. It was further resolved to revoke the charters of Sections Easton, Pa., Bethlehem, Pa., and that of Reading, Pa.

A communication was received from a member of the Italian Branch of Section New York, setting forth that, at a meeting of Italian Party members, it had been decided to form a "Federation." Similar information having been received from other sources, which, however, does not make it clear whether this "Federation" is intended as an auxiliary organization or what else, the secretary was instructed to inform Section New York and ask that the Section investigate the matter.

Adjourned.

Julius Hammer,
Recording Secretary.

NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the New York State Executive Committee was held in the Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, on October 5, 1902, at 6 p.m. Comrade Morris in the chair. All members present. The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

A letter was received from Section Troy asking that Corrigan or Berry be sent an agitation tour to Remsen, Albany and Schenectady, but since these comrades are on tour for other State Executive Committees the request could not be granted. The financial secretary was instructed to see if there are speakers available for the above sections.

Owing to the trolleymen's strike, it was decided to give the De Leon Johnstown date, October 18, to Sections Troy and Albany, as the strike offers a better field for agitation.

Letters were also received from Sections Auburn, Gloversville and Schenectady relative to the campaign.

Alfred Baumgardt of Cohoes was accepted as a member-at-large.

Richmond County reported its vote on the mileage fund matter, and the same was ordered filed.

Carroll's report of progress on his agitation tour was received and ordered filed.

The committee on Daily People pledges reported having received the following pledges since last meeting: Oscar Lent, \$1; Wm. Odenwald, \$1; J. Odenwald, \$1; Chas. Scherzer, \$6; D. C. Berger, \$1; and Chas. Zlot, \$2. Also reported the following pay-means received: D. Lent, \$1; J. Odenwald, \$1; and C. Scherzer, \$2. The committee recommended the printing of notices on the expiration of dates of payment, which recommendation was concurred in.

The campaign committee reported that the Labor News Company is now printing the new leaflets.

It was decided to advertise De Leon's letter of acceptance in The Weekly People.

A communication from John T. McDonough, Secretary of State, under date of October 1, 1902, was received, stating that the certificate of nomination of State officials for the Socialist Labor Party had been received and filed this day.

Adjournment followed.

Emil Mueller, Secy.

GENERAL COMMITTEE SECTION NEW YORK SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

A regular meeting was held Saturday, October 11, 1902, 2-6 p.m. in the Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan. Chairman, Max Rosenberg; vice chairman, Donald Ferguson. Minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Four new delegates were seated. Eleven new members were admitted.

A letter from the National Executive Committee was received and referred to the City Executive Committee for action.

The resignation of Herman Entermann, Thirty-fifth Assembly District, Manhattan, was accepted.

The City Committee reported it had ready for distribution 50,000 leaflets on "The S. L. P. and the S. D. P." 50,000 on "Workingmen and the Trusts"; 50,000 of Daniel De Leon's letter of acceptance of nomination for governor; also that the Hebrew translation of the leaflet "The S. L. P. and the S. D. P." and the Polish and Italian leaflets will be ready for distribution in a few days.

The Entertainment Committee reported that 5000 tickets were ready for the entertainment and fair on Thanksgiving Day.

Comrades holding Congressional lists please forward same to George P. Herrschaff, secretary of State Committee.

giving Day, and that the Kaltenborn orchestra has been engaged to render the musical programme. Three new members were elected to the Entertainment Committee as follows: Joseph Scheuerer, Louis Kobel and O. Joseph.

After disposing of routine business in connection with the campaign, adjournment followed.

A. C. Kuhn, Secretary.

CAMPAIGN FUND, SECTION NEW YORK, S. L. P.

Comrades and friends of the Socialist Labor Party are urged to push campaign lists and gather contributions. Funds are needed for the distribution of leaflets and for the numerous other expenses of the campaign. Our work, especially in the matter of leaflets, can be measurably extended by an increased income from this source.

The following has been collected to date:

Previously acknowledged.....	\$52.32
Julius Hammer, donation.....	5.00
16th and 18th A. D.'s, Brooklyn, on list No. 138.....	1.00
18th and 14th A. D.'s, Brooklyn, campaign list 132.....	.50
35th A. D., New York, on account on list No. 96.....	4.00
23rd A. D., New York, campaign fund list No. 60.....	4.75
1st, 2nd and 5th A. D.'s, New York, list No. 5.....	3.25
18th A. D., New York, list No. 177.....	2.35
11th and 13th A. D.'s, New York, on account on list No. 28.....	2.50
11th and 13th A. D.'s, New York, on account on list No. 31.....	2.00
28th A. D., New York, on list No. 69.....	2.00
7th A. D., Brooklyn, on list No. 119.....	1.25
7th A. D., Brooklyn, on list No. 121.....	1.00
Total.....	\$82.52

L. Abelson, Organizer, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

A WORD TO ORGANIZERS.

Organizers of sections having dates for Connolly meetings should see to it that the meetings are well advertised. Connolly's tour is certain to produce good results for the S. L. P. and the best possible effort should be made to insure him good audiences. The greater the number that hear him the greater will be the effect for good to the Party. It is natural that they will wish to hear a fellow workingman fresh from the old country.

Send notice to the local press. If daily papers, a day or two in advance of the meeting. If weekly papers a week or ten day's notice should be given, but don't depend on this for advertising; get the word around through the shop, on the car, whenever you come in contact with your fellow workingmen be ready to extend an invitation. A card or handbill should be handed out, as it serves as a reminder. Connolly is an excellent speaker and a master of his subject. Make the most of the opportunity presented by his visit.

NEW HAVEN, IMPORTANT!

All comrades and sympathizers will come to headquarters of the S. L. P. at 349 State street as frequently as possible. The section has a large amount of work before it pending the election, November 4, and there is work in plenty for all. The subdivision of labor means an increased product. Come early and often. No one does his duty until he has done his whole duty. Work, not shirk, is the order of the day. Be up and doing. Yours fraternally,

Ern. Gately, Organizer.

SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE, LOCAL 382.

The following officers have been elected for the next six months:

Organizer—James Payton.
Financial secretary—Max Cohn.
Treasurer—Martin Dee.

Delegates to D. A. 19—Edwin Loft, James Payton and Max Cohn.

Agitation Committee—Payton, Radcliffe, and Geodecke.
Grievance Committee—Sampson, Hemiston and Geodecke.

Auditing Committee—Brotherton, Subliffe and Parker.

Edwin Loft, Recording Secretary.

BERRY'S ITINERARY IN MASS.

New Bedford, Thursday, October 16. Fall River, Friday, October 17.

Taunton, Saturday, October 18. Salem, Sunday, October 19.

Peabody, Monday, October 20.

Glocester, Tuesday, October 21.

Ashbury, Wednesday, October 22.

Newburyport, Thursday, October 23.

Brockton, Friday, October 24.

Haverhill, Saturday, October 25.

Boston and vicinity until election day.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

We cannot receive subscriptions for The Monthly People for readers in Greater New York, except in Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond boroughs. The postal regulations provide that postage of one cent per copy be affixed for delivery in the territory which we have exempted. Business Management.

WISCONSIN.

The following amounts have been received in response to an appeal for funds by the Wisconsin State Committee:

Carl McKinley, \$1.00; Unknown, 50 cents. John Vierthaler, Secretary Wisconsin State Committee.

TO ORGANIZERS.

In order that the list of authorized agents for The Weekly People may be brought up to date, we request all organizers to send in the name and address of the comrade who is now acting as agent. Sections that have not elected agents are requested to do so at next meeting.

SOCIALIST COLLEGE CLUBS.

The University of Wisconsin Socialist club desires to correspond with any Socialist club of college students.

Daniel W. Hoan, Secretary, 521 State street, Madison, Wis.

NEW JERSEY.

Comrades holding Congressional lists please forward same to George P. Herrschaff, secretary of State Committee.

SECTION CLEVELAND OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

CANADIAN S. L. P.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C. held at London, Ont., October 6, with Comrade D. Ross in the chair; C. Corbin and Goerke.

October 18—West Side Market, Kircher and Holwell.

October 22—Public Square, Kircher.

October 23—Public Square, Dinger.

October 25—Public Square, Goerke and Kircher.

October 25—St. Clair and Wilson ave-

nings, Dinger and Holwell.

October 29—Public Square, Goerke.

November 1—Public Square, Kircher and Dinger.

November 1—West Side Market, Goerke and Holwell.

November 3—Public Square, Dinger and Kircher.

Sunday afternoons, weather permitting, at Public Square, Dinger, Goerke and Kircher.

James Matthews, Organizer.

SECTION LAWRENCE OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Section Lawrence has the following meetings scheduled, others to be arranged for later. Chairmen and speakers will govern themselves accordingly.

October 18—Corner Amesbury and Essex streets—S. J. French and Stephen Surridge.

October 25—Corner Mill and Essex streets—John Kenny, S. J. French and J. T. Youngjohns.

October 28—in City Hall—S. J. French and Frank B. Jordan, of Lynn.

S. J. French, Organizer.

CARROLL'S ITINERARY.

The New York State Executive Committee has decided upon the following tour for the State organizer, William H. Carroll. Comrades, friends and sympathizers are urged to make arrangements accordingly, and do all in their power to make this tour a success.

October 15, 16 and 17—Syracuse.

October 18 and 19—Watertown.

October 20 and 21—Auburn.

October 22 and 23—Rochester.

October 24—Batavia.

October 25, 26 and 27—Buffalo.

October 28—Dunkirk.

October 29—Corning.

October 30 and 31—Elmira.

November 1—Owego.

November 2 and 3—Binghamton.

S. L. P. SUPPLIES.

Dues cards, per 100.....\$.40

Application cards, per 100..... .40

Constitutions, per 100..... .70

Platforms, per 1000 (4-page leaflet).....1.50

Rubber stamps (regular size), each..... .67

Orders should be accompanied by cash.

To keep credit accounts for trifling amounts is a useless waste of time and postage, spent in endeavoring to collect several times over a small sum of 25 or 50 cents.

Address all orders to Henry Kuhn, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

S. L. P. SUPPLIES.

Dues cards, per 100.....\$.40

Application cards, per 100..... .40